

on Channel 13 in New York. Indeed, its one-hour special on the Smithville Fiddlers Jamboree was offered nationally by PBS, and more than 100 stations picked it up.

Teachers, parents and elderly residents watch the instructional programming offered every weekday between 9:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M., including some courses for college credit. Mrs. Magura, the mother of a 4-year old, coordinates the schedule with PBS and makes sure teachers get the guides that go with it.

"A lot of our rural schools don't have VCR's," she said, "so teachers watch our program guide very closely. If something they want is on at 10:30 A.M., they put on the TV in their classroom at 10:30 A.M."

Mrs. Castle bristles at two frequent criticisms of public television: that it serves only an elite and offers too much provocative programming.

"People come up to me and say they watched 'Upper Cumberland Camera,'" she said, "and some of them go on and say, 'Boy I sure enjoyed that mystery program you had on.' So they watch us, and then maybe it leads them to watch 'Mystery' or 'Nova' or Charles Dickens, too."

As for programming, she points out that middle Tennessee has a cultural heritage of its own. "Our local programming gives people around here a positive image of themselves, too," she said. "It gives people things to feel proud of."

HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 1995

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, while health care reform legislation has been temporarily set-aside for other pressing business, we can not neglect the important issues raised during the health care reform debate.

A major focus of several of the proposals involved the need to increase the number of doctors providing primary care services. Today, too many new physicians elect to practice specialized medicine where they can earn higher salaries. As a result, there is a deficiency in the number of physicians that practice general family health care or primary health care.

I would like to direct my colleagues' attention to the efforts of Dr. Robert Ross, chairman and founder of Ross University School of Medicine located on the Island of Dominica in the Caribbean. Dr. Ross has greatly contributed to reversing the trend in the declining numbers of primary care physicians. Dr. Ross opened Ross University in 1978 with just 13 students. Since that time, over 2,500 students have received medical degrees from the university. In fact, Ross University celebrated its 33d commencement on June 3, 1995, at the United Nations. Ross University graduates have continued on into medical residency training and medical practice all over the United States.

Ross University is committed to academic excellence and requires its students to complete the basic sciences portion of the curriculum in Dominica. Then, they return to the United States to complete their clinical clerkships in teaching hospitals. Recently, I toured the campus in Dominica and found the facilities to be of the highest quality—utilizing state-of-the-art technologies.

In addition, many Ross University graduates have set up their primary care practices in rural and urban areas that would otherwise go without the attention of a physician. These foreign-trained medical students help fill the critical shortage of primary care physicians. In fact, over 20 percent of the practicing doctors in the States of Michigan, North Dakota, Illinois, Connecticut, and Delaware were educated outside the United States. In New Jersey, the figure is 33 percent, and in New York this number is nearly 50 percent.

Dr. Ross and Ross University provide a valuable service to the American people. I urge my colleagues to examine the contribution foreign medical schools can make with respect to primary health care.

KEEP ACDA INDEPENDENT

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, now is not the time to be dismantling the one agency whose sole mandate is to formulate, negotiate, implement, and verify arms control and nonproliferation agreements.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA] should remain an independent agency with the goal of strengthening U.S. national security through effective arms control agreements. President Eisenhower, who first proposed the agency, and President Kennedy, who founded it, both recognized the need for an independent voice on arms control matters within the Federal Government.

The United States is pursuing the biggest, broadest arms control and nonproliferation agenda in history. With the end of the cold war and the rising threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, we need a clear focus on resolving outstanding arms control issues.

Now is not the time to abolish ACDA. Yet that is exactly what the Republicans are doing in H.R. 1561, the American Overseas Interests Act.

The American people want a world that is safer for their children than the one in which they grew up. Let us hope we can avoid the days when school children learned to duck and cover under their desks at the same time they were learning their ABCs. An independent ACDA provides an assurance that our Nation will continue to maintain the proper focus on arms control and nonproliferation agreements.

I urge my colleagues to vote against H.R. 1561.

IN MEMORY OF FLOYD CECEL COUGILL

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very special man, Floyd Cecel Cougill, who passed away recently after a lifetime of helping the people of southern Illinois. It is with great sadness that I offer my condolences

to his family, and say that Floyd's passing is a great loss to all who knew him.

Floyd dedicated his life to helping the hard-working people of southern Illinois. At the young age of 13 Floyd started to work at the Metropolis Box Factory, and later he made his way to the Metropolis Bending Co. where he became a charter member of Local No. 1301 of the Laborers International Union of North America. In 1949, Floyd founded the Construction and General Laborers Local No. 1320 of the American Federation of Labor, and served as its business agent until his retirement in 1973. Even during his retirement Floyd remained active in the union by continuing to serve as an organizer for the Laborers International Union of North America.

Mr. Speaker, Floyd's unquestionable personal integrity and honesty gained the respect of all who knew him. It is for this reason that people turned to him when they needed sound advice. It was for his unparalleled commitment to honesty that Southern Illinois University invited him to serve on a special panel that was designed to help find solutions to labor-management relations for the entire southern Illinois region. Floyd was always willing to help solve problems that the working people of southern Illinois face on a daily basis. His life was dedicated to helping ensure that these people had decent jobs and decent lives.

Floyd's efforts to help the lives of working people will not be forgotten. The unions he helped found and the workers he helped to gain meaningful representation serve as a living monument to his work and dedication. Rarely in life is one person able to directly help the lives of countless individuals, but through Floyd's hard work, he was able to serve his neighbors in crucial ways. Mr. Speaker, I believe I speak for many when I say Floyd Cecel Cougill will truly be missed, but will always be remembered.

NATIONAL MARITIME DAY

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 1995

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay homage to America's merchant mariners. As you may be aware, each year, at the request of the Congress, the President declares May 22 as National Maritime Day to honor the Nation's merchant mariners. The significance of National Maritime Day was marked the week of May 21 with special ceremonies and events held in Washington, DC, and cities throughout the country.

Fifty years ago, on Maritime Day in 1945, the leaders of the U.S. Armed Forces, including General Eisenhower and Admiral Nimitz, praised the American merchant mariners who sailed on civilian merchant ships moving war materials to Europe and the Far East. These men and ships participated in every landing operation of the Marine Corps in the Pacific. Their skill and courage made a vital difference to our Armed Forces in the European and Pacific theaters of World War II. The American merchant marine later provided strong support to our Armed Forces during the conflicts in Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf.

As a Vietnam veteran, I was grateful for the assistance of the civilian merchant mariners.